A background image of several soldiers in full combat gear, including helmets, vests, and rifles, standing in a field of tall grass. The image is faded and has a warm, orange-brown color cast.

FY24 NATIONAL DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION ACT

Table of Contents

<u>Why We Need the NDAA</u>	01
<u>FY24 NDAA: Return to Regular Order</u>	02
<u>Ending Wokeness in the Military</u>	03
<u>Providing for Servicemembers & Military Families</u>	04
<u>COVID-19 Vaccine Discharges</u>	06
<u>Securing America's Border</u>	07
<u>Defending Israel</u>	08
<u>Military & Industrial Base Readiness</u>	09
<u>Countering CCP Aggression</u>	10
<u>Defense Budget</u>	12
<u>Innovation</u>	13
<u>Oversight & Accountability</u>	15
<u>Countering Other Adversaries</u>	16
<u>Strengthening Strategic Deterrence, Missile Defense, & Hypersonic Capabilities</u>	17

Why We Need the NDAA

The National Defense Authorization Act is one of only a handful of bills that become law on an annual basis.

It's important that we continue to do so for two reasons:

- America faces unprecedented threats from China and ongoing threats from Russia, Iran, North Korea, and terrorist organizations. All of our adversaries are aligned in their desire to end American dominance. Threats from these adversaries are constantly evolving. To stay ahead of these threats, DoD comes to Congress each year requesting critical new authorities and changes to existing law. The NDAA fulfills that request.
- Over 50 percent of our discretionary budget is spent on defense. The NDAA is the primary tool Congress has to ensure those dollars are spent as the Legislative Branch intended. House Republicans cannot choose to sit on the sidelines and let the Biden Administration waste money on radical left-wing policies and programs.

U.S. Constitution

“The Congress shall have power... To declare War, grant Letters of Marque and Reprisal, and make Rules concerning Captures on Land and Water; To raise and support Armies...; To provide and maintain a Navy; To make Rules for the Government and Regulation of the land and naval Forces. To provide for calling forth the Militia to execute the Laws of the Union, suppress Insurrections and repel Invasions; To provide for organizing, arming, and disciplining, the Militia, and for governing such Part of them as may be employed in the Service of the United States, reserving to the States respectively, the Appointment of the Officers, and the Authority of training the Militia according to the discipline prescribed by Congress;” - **Article I, Section 8**

FY24 NDAA: RETURN TO REGULAR ORDER

For the first time in two years, the NDAA followed regular order, ensuring all Members had an opportunity to participate in the process and have their priorities considered.

Feb-May: HASC Conducts Oversight

- 8 investigations of the Biden Pentagon launched
- 28 hearings totaling more than 125 hours
- Over 35 classified briefings
- Over 750 questions asked of Biden Administration officials
- Over 400 staff briefings
- Over 100 military site visits

Apr-May: Building a Member Driven NDAA

- HASC received over 2,100 legislative proposals from Members
- Member Day hearing held to consider requests from additional Members (May 16)

Jun: HASC Members Markup

- Chairman's mark introduced with over 1,200 Member proposals (Jun 13)
- 7 subcommittee Markups held (Jun 13-14)
- 16 hour Full Committee markup held (Jun 21)
 - Over 760 amendments considered at HASC markup - 731 amendments adopted
 - Reported from committee by a vote of 58-1

Jul: Open Floor Process

- House considers NDAA on the floor for 3 days (Jul 12-14)
 - Over 370 amendments made in order – 352 adopted
 - Passed the House 219-210 (Jul 14)

Jun-Jul: Senate Acts

- SASC holds 2 day markup (Jun 22-23)
 - Over 445 amendments considered at SASC markup – 286 amendments adopted
 - Reported from committee by a vote of 24-1
- Senate considers NDAA on the floor for 5 days (Jul 19-27)
 - Over 944 amendments considered in the Senate – 121 amendments adopted
 - Passed the Senate 86-11 (Jul 27)

Sept - Nov: Resolving Differences with the Senate

- Motion to Go to Conference - Passed House 393-27 (Sept 19)
 - 71 House Members appointed as Conferees
- Motion to Agree to a Conference – Passed Senate 90-8 (Nov 15)
 - 25 Senators appointed as Conferees
- Open conferee meeting held (Nov 29)
- Conference report filed



ENDING WOKENESS IN THE MILITARY

The FY24 NDAA pushes back against the radical woke ideology being forced on our servicemen and women and restores the focus of our military on lethality.

Banning Critical Race Theory (CRT)

- Prohibits funding for the teaching, training, or promotion of CRT in the military, including at service academies and DoD schools.

Gutting DEI

- Guts the Pentagon's DEI bureaucracy by putting in place a DEI hiring freeze and cutting and capping the pay of DEI bureaucrats.
 - The DEI Hiring Freeze prevents DoD from establishing any new positions or filling any open DEI positions until the GAO completes an investigation of the Pentagon's DEI programs.
 - The DEI Pay Cap would cut the base pay of current DEI bureaucrats and cap it at \$70k.
- Prohibits the display of any unapproved flags, such as the LGBTQ pride flag at military installations.
- Eliminates funding for the DoD's politically biased Countering Extremism Working Group.
- Prohibits DoD from contracting with advertising firms like NewsGuard that blacklist conservative news sources.

Restoring Meritocracy

- Requires all military promotions and accessions to be based on individual merit and demonstrated performance.
- Requires the Army to establish higher minimum fitness standards that are sex-neutral for all combat arms soldiers.

Banning Drag Shows

- Reiterates that no funds may be spent on drag shows, Drag Queen Story Hours, or similar events.
- Stops the Navy from promoting a drag queen as a "Digital Ambassador".

Preventing a Military Green New Deal

- Does not authorize any climate change programs.
- Prohibits DoD from issuing costly new greenhouse gas rules on defense contractors.
- Prevents DoD from deploying electric vehicles at installations until it certifies that doing so will not impact installation readiness and that sufficient charging infrastructure is in place.

Enhancing the Rights of Servicemembers

- Permits servicemembers to appeal verdicts of courts-martial to the Supreme Court.
- Requires DoD to provide Congress with legislative text and a timeline to implement unanimous jury verdicts for courts-martial.
- Requires DoD to review the foreign legal protections afforded U.S. servicemembers stationed overseas and determine whether they are consistent with servicemember rights under the Constitution.

Protecting Children and Parents Rights

- Includes a Parents Bill of Rights to ensure parents of children in DoD schools have the right to review curriculum, books, and instructional materials; meet with teachers; and provide consent before schools conduct medical exams or screenings of students.
- Improves training and the capability of military criminal investigative units to prevent and combat child sexual exploitation.

PROVIDING FOR OUR SERVICEMEMBERS AND MILITARY FAMILIES

The FY24 NDAA boosts servicemember pay and benefits and improves the quality of life for military families.

Servicemember Pay and Benefits

- Supports a 5.2% increase in servicemember basic pay, the largest pay raise in over 20 years.
- Authorizes the Secretary of Defense to pay junior enlisted members a monthly bonus to counteract the effects of Biden's record-high inflation.
- Improves the Basic Allowance for Housing calculation to increase reimbursement for junior enlisted servicemembers and counteract soaring rental rates.
- Expands Basic Needs Allowance to assist low-income servicemembers supporting a family.
- Increases the monthly Family Separation Allowance.
- Extends military recruitment and retention bonuses and special pay authorities.
- Makes more servicemembers living in high-cost areas eligible for additional cost-of-living allowances.
- Ensures members of the National Guard and Reserve are reimbursed for all of their housing costs during military training.
- Limits reductions in the cost-of-living allowance for servicemembers assigned to foreign duty stations.
- Establishes the new Space Force Personnel Management Plan, easing service member transitions from active to inactive duty.

Housing

- Authorizes \$38 million over the budget request for new family housing.
- Authorizes \$356 million over the budget request to renovate and build new barracks.
- Requires DoD to establish minimum standards for safety, security, and habitability of military barracks before assigning servicemembers to live in such barracks.
- Authorizes an additional berthing barge to provide a safe and healthy housing alternative for Navy servicemembers during dry dock availabilities.
- Requires the DoD to identify locations where there is known contamination of drinking water systems on military installations and develop detailed plans to remediate and cleanup these sites.

Military Spouses

- Expands reimbursements available to military spouses for relicensing or business costs when servicemembers transfer locations.
- Helps military spouses keep their federal government jobs by authorizing telework when they move because of a military change of station.
- Allows temporary deferment of student loans for military spouses who lose their job as the result of a military change of station.
- Requires the Defense Health Agency to examine the feasibility of hiring qualified spouses while they await the transfer of professional licenses.
- Opens commissary and recreational facility access to remarried Gold Star Spouses.

Childcare and Schools

- Authorizes DoD to reduce out of pocket childcare expenses for military families.
- Authorizes \$153 million over the budget request for the construction of new childcare centers.
- Requires DoD to develop an outreach campaign relating to waiting lists for Military Child Development.
- Authorizes over \$280 million to build new schools for military children.
- Authorizes \$50 million in Impact Aid assistance to public schools with military dependent students and an additional \$10 million in assistance to local schools teaching children with severe disabilities.
- Requires a review of the availability of mental health services in military schools.

PROVIDING FOR OUR SERVICEMEMBERS AND MILITARY FAMILIES

Mental Health

- Authorizes the DoD to fund, and members of the Armed Services to participate in, clinical trials using psychedelic substances and cannabis to treat post-traumatic stress and traumatic brain injuries.
- Waives cost-sharing for three mental health outpatient visits each year for active duty family members and children.
- Expands mental health counseling services for servicemembers transitioning to the private sector.
- Authorizes license portability for mental health professionals who provide non-medical counseling services.
- Requires DoD to examine ways to reduce time to credential providers and reimburse providers.
- Requires a study of the role of non-clinical behavioral health services to expand mental health services.

Healthcare

- Waives fees and copays on the TRICARE Dental Program for all members of the Selected Reserve.
- Expands access to dental care for military families at remote or isolated duty locations.
- Strengthens oversight of TRICARE pharmacy program.
- Expands cardiac care pilot program to provide electrocardiograms to all individuals entering military service.
- Requires DoD to determine ways of enhancing medical resources for servicemembers conducting missions in Japan and Guam.
- Requires DoD to study and report on health conditions of members of the Armed Forces on active duty developed after administration of COVID-19 vaccine.
- Expands eligibility for hearing aids under TRICARE.

Career Transition Assistance

- Expands counseling services for servicemembers transitioning to the private sector.
- Requires DoD to meet minimum staffing and funding levels for the SkillBridge program.
- Increases to 5 percent the Government-wide goal for participation in Federal contracts by small business concerns owned and controlled by service-disabled veterans.
- Improves, expands, and extends the Troops to Teachers program.

Improving Military Recruitment

- Extends military recruitment bonuses.
- Cracks down on colleges and universities that deny access to military recruiters.
- Increases the number of JROTC programs and instructors at U.S. high schools.
- Requires high schools to allow military recruiters to participate in career fairs.
- Establishes an enlisted training pilot program at community colleges.
- Increases the health professions scholarship program from \$30,000 to \$50,000, ensuring DoD can compete with civilian medical schools for talent.



COVID-19 VACCINE DISCHARGES

The FY24 NDAA protects current servicemembers and provides a path back to service for the 8,000 servicemembers discharged for failing to take the COVID-19 vaccine.

Current Servicemembers

- Continues the prohibition on adverse action on any servicemember that refuses to take the COVID-19 vaccine, including cadets and midshipmen at service academies.

Path Back to Service

- Requires the Secretary of Defense to inform each discharged servicemember of the process they can follow to be reinstated.
- Provides a mechanism for the Service Secretaries to reinstate separated servicemembers at the same rank.
- Treats the time away from service for any servicemember reinstated as a “career intermission” so it does not impact future promotions.

Protecting Servicemember Benefits

- Requires the DoD to grant requests to correct the personnel files of those discharged to enable them to receive full benefits in retirement.

Health Effects of the Vaccine

- Requires DoD to study and report on health conditions of members of the Armed Forces on active duty developed after administration of COVID-19 vaccine.
- Expands cardiac care pilot program to provide electrocardiograms to all individuals entering military service.



SECURING AMERICA'S BORDER

The FY24 NDAA continues DoD support of law enforcement operations at the southwest border.

Support to Southwest Border States

- Fully funds deployment of National Guard troops in support of Border Patrol activities at the southwest border.
- Requires DoD to use or transfer to southwest border states all border wall materials in its possession.

Support for Counterdrug Activities

- Enhances support for counterdrug and counter transnational organized crime activities by adding planning services to the types of support that the DoD can provide law enforcement.
- Requires an interagency strategy to target, disrupt, and degrade threats to national security caused by fentanyl trafficking.
- Requires the Secretary of Defense, in consultation with the Director of National Intelligence, to determine if the CCP assisted in, or approved of, the transportation of pill presses, fentanyl products, or fentanyl precursors to one or more Mexican drug cartels.
- Enables DoD to undertake more small-scale construction projects to improve its counterdrug and counter transnational organized crime activities.



DEFENDING ISRAEL

The FY24 NDAA provides unprecedented levels of support for the security of Israel.

Weapons Transfers

- Extends the authority for DoD to transfer weapons systems to Israel under the War Reserves Stockpile Authority-Israel.
- Extends the authority for DoD to transfer precision-guided munitions to Israel and requires an assessment of Israel's precision-guided munition needs.
- Requires the Secretary of Defense to consider deploying U.S. KC-46 refueling tanker aircraft to Israel and consult with Israel on the potential for rotational deployments of U.S. KC-46 aircraft in Israel.
- Directs the Secretary of Defense to produce a status report on current state of, and delivery schedule for, the sale or transfer of F-15s and F-35s to Israel.

Joint Military Research and Development

- Authorizes \$47.5 million more than requested by the Biden Administration for emerging technology R&D with Israel.
- Improves a DoD program for the co-development of directed energy missile defense technologies with Israel.
- Provides a two-year extension of the U.S.-Israel Anti-Tunneling Cooperation Program.
- Requires an assessment of the threat Israel faces from unmanned aerial systems and ways to jointly develop capabilities to mitigate such threats.

Joint Military Training

- Requires U.S. Central Command to engage in regular, joint, and interoperable exercises with Israel to practice and simulate coalition strike, refueling, and other missions.
- Requires DoD to enable the participation of Israel in NATO pilot training programs.
- Directs DoD to develop a strategy for improved integrated maritime domain awareness and interdiction capabilities to counter seaborne threats against Israel.

BDS Movement

- Requires DoD to identify whether any products sold at commissary or exchange stores were produced by companies that have participated in a boycott action against Israel.



MILITARY & INDUSTRIAL BASE READINESS

The FY24 NDAA improves military readiness and strengthens the defense industrial base to ensure our warfighters are ready to fight tonight.

Enhancing Military Readiness

- Authorizes the call up of the Selected Reserve to respond to cyber attacks that harm national security.
- Limits the ability of the Biden Administration to reduce the number of U.S. Special Forces.
- Prohibits the decommissioning of 4 battle force ships with years of service life remaining.
- Rejects the Biden Administration's request to divest certain aircraft, including the F-22, KC-135, E-3, and C-130 to ensure continued air superiority in the near-term.
- Prohibits the DoD from reducing the number of Intercontinental Ballistic Missiles below 400 or reducing the responsiveness or alert status of the arsenal.
- Limits the ability of the Biden Administration to retire certain nuclear weapons or nuclear capable B-1 bombers.
- Increases funding for military exercises.
- Prohibits DoD from sourcing operational energy from Russia or China or any entity controlled by Russia or China.
- Requires the Air Force to maintain sufficient capability, capacity, and proficient aircrews to support geographical combatant commanders' requirements.
- Permanently increases the minor military construction threshold to give the services greater flexibility to build out necessary infrastructure.
- Requires MARAD to establish a working group to assess the size and readiness of the U.S. flag fleet to meet national defense and commercial requirements.
- Extends direct hire authority for military ranges and organic industrial base facilities to quickly fill critical vacancies with qualified civilians.

Certainty for the Defense Industrial Base

- Establishes a grant program to expand capacity at private shipyards building Navy ships.
- Provides for the implementation of the AUKUS agreement, unlocking over \$3 billion in Australian investment in the U.S. submarine industrial base.
- Establishes a Joint Energetics Transition Office to improve the domestic manufacture of energetic materials critical to the production of munitions.
- Supports additional investments in shipyard infrastructure and recapitalization efforts.
- Provides multi-year procurement for domestically produced rare earth elements and requires DoD to assess ways to increase stockpiles of rare earth elements.
- Provides multi-year procurement authority for the APL and Virginia Class sub.
- Provides multi-year procurement authority for several munitions critical to conflict in the Indo-Pacific.
- Establishes a critical reserve of long-lead items and components to provide the capability to quickly access the required components to accelerate the delivery of munitions.
- Provides emergency acquisition authority for purposes of replenishing United States stockpiles.
- Increases investment in the Army Ammunition Plants to expand domestic munition production capacity.
- Increases funds for the expansion of the sonobuoy industrial base.

Supply Chain and Industrial Base Security

- Prohibits DoD from contracting with any CCP owned or controlled company operating in the U.S.
- Requires the Space Force to implement a plan to share threats from China and other adversaries with commercial space operators.
- Establishes a pilot program to monitor and analyze supply chains for weapons systems critical to INDOPACOM.
- Requires an assessment of foreign control and influence over the supply chain for critical minerals and metals used for defense technologies.
- Directs GAO to review and assess DoD's efforts to plan and execute fuel resupply needs in a contested Indo-Pacific environment.
- Requires DoD to report to Congress on foreign control and influence over the supply chain for critical minerals, metals, supplies, services, and materials used for defense technologies.
- Directs DoD to review certain biotechnology companies that could be military-civil fusion entities.
- Extends and expands the "Never Contract with the Enemy" law to terminate contracts with persons or companies engaging in activities that present a direct or indirect risk to U.S. or allied forces.

COUNTERING CCP AGGRESSION

The FY24 NDAA builds and maintains the overmatch we need to counter CCP aggression.

Deterrence

- Extends the Pacific Deterrence Initiative to enhance U.S. deterrence and defense posture in the Indo-Pacific region.
- Funds the initiative at \$14.7 billion, an increase of \$5.6 billion over the budget request.
- Authorizes over \$987 million in INDOPACOM Commander priorities left unfunded in the Biden budget.
- Provides for the implementation of the AUKUS agreement between the U.S., U.K., and Australia and authorizes the eventual sale of nuclear capable submarines to Australia.
- Rejects Biden administration's effort to reduce the size of the Navy.
- Builds more projection forces (battle force ships and ISR aircraft) than requested to ensure overmatch in a CCP fight.
- Increases funding for essential military construction projects and expands logistics capabilities in the Indo-Pacific to ensure our forces can sustain the fight.
- Increases funding and provides multi-year procurement authority for munitions critical to the fight, including advanced autonomous drones, precision missiles, and anti-ship capabilities.
- Increases funding for innovative new technologies needed to deter the CCP on future battlefields, including AI, autonomous systems, cyber, mobile micronuclear reactors, and high energy lasers.
- Requires the DoD to undertake efforts to expand the deployable capacity of U.S. nuclear forces to counter the CCP's unprecedented nuclear buildup.

Strengthening Homeland Defense and Preventing CCP Espionage

- Prohibits DoD from contracting with any CCP owned or controlled company operating in the U.S.
- Requires the DoD to identify and mitigate harmful encroachment near military installations, especially land purchases made by CCP-backed entities.
- Prohibits former members of the Armed Services from being employed by China or a CCP controlled company.
- Removes outdated policy limitations preventing missile defenses from being oriented against threats to the homeland from adversaries such as China.
- Accelerates the deployment of advanced radars to track high-altitude balloons and other CCP threats to our homeland.
- Assists universities engaged in DoD research to improve the security of their research operations.
- Closes loopholes that enable DoD funds to go to universities operating CCP fronts like Confucius Institutes.
- Prohibits DoD from contracting with EcoHealth Alliance for any research in China.
- Prohibits DoD from working with the Wuhan Institute of Virology.
- Limits DoD's ability to hire consulting firms that also do business with the CCP.
- Prohibits DoD and U.S. seaports from contracting with any entity that uses CCP backed transportation logistics software.
- Prohibits DoD from procuring operational energy, certain battery technologies, and chemical munition materials from China.
- Requires the Space Force to implement a plan to share threats from China and other adversaries with commercial space operators.

COUNTERING CCP AGGRESSION

Bolstering Taiwan's Defense

- Reaffirms U.S. support to the defense of Taiwan.
- Requires DoD to establish a comprehensive training, advising, and institutional capacity building program for the military forces of Taiwan.
- Authorizes U.S. Special Operations Forces to continue training Taiwan and other partner nations in resisting the aggression and malign influence from China.
- Withholds Navy funding until it submits a plan to expedite the delivery of coastal defense missiles to Taiwan.
- Strengthens military cybersecurity cooperation with Taiwan.
- Improves the training and development of the security cooperation workforce to expedite the delivery of Foreign Military Sales to Taiwan and other partners.

Supporting Pacific Allies and Partners

- Authorizes the eventual sale of nuclear capable submarines to Australia, reduces barriers to defense technology transfers between the U.S and Australia, and expands military training with Australian forces.
- Fully funds military exercises with our allies and partners in the Pacific to counter China's growing reach.
- Modifies train-and-equip authorities to improve the Department of Defense's ability to build partner capacity in support of U.S. security objectives in the Indo-Pacific region.
- Requires DoD to provide plans to enhance the U.S. security relationship with Japan, India, Taiwan, and other partners in the Indo-Pacific region.

Countering Chinese Malign Influence

- Prohibits the DoD from providing any assistance to any film, television, or entertainment projects if the project is likely to comply with a request from the CCP to censor content in the project.
- Increases funding for military information operations assistance to Indo-Pacific allies to counter Chinese influence operations.
- Provides a new tool for combatant commanders to rapidly address emergent security needs with foreign partners.
- Authorizes additional funds for U.S. Africa Command and U.S. Southern Command to carry out military education and training aimed at countering Chinese influence.



DEFENSE BUDGET

The FY24 NDAA provides sufficient investment to build and maintain the lethal fighting force we need to prevail on future battlefields.

The FY24 NDAA authorizes \$886.3 billion for national defense discretionary programs, an increase of \$28 billion over the FY23 enacted level.

Funds over \$2 billion in service chief and combatant commander priorities left unfunded by the Biden Budget.

Does NOT exceed the Fiscal Responsibility Act's FY24 defense discretionary spending level.

Account	FY24 NDAA
Procurement	\$169 billion
Research, Development, Test, & Evaluation	\$146 billion
Operation & Maintenance	\$289 billion
Military Personnel & Health	\$215 billion
Military Construction & Family Housing	\$18 billion
Defense Nuclear Programs	\$32 billion
Total Defense Discretionary	\$886.3 billion

Cost Savings

The FY24 NDAA saves taxpayers \$37 billion or 5% of current Department of Defense spending levels.

The FY24 NDAA cuts inefficient defense programs, obsolete weapons systems, and unnecessary Pentagon bureaucracy.

Savings include:

- Over \$21.5 billion from the divestment of obsolete aircraft.
- Over \$1.1 billion from the decommissioning of outmoded ships.
- Over \$3.8 billion in cuts to weapons programs that have not met development milestones.
- Over \$1.7 billion in cuts to weapons programs experiencing excessive cost growth.
- Over \$435 million from the elimination of redundant and inefficient Pentagon bureaucracy.

OVERSIGHT & ACCOUNTABILITY

The FY24 NDAA increases oversight and demands accountability from the Biden Administration.

Special Inspector General for Ukraine Security Assistance

- Creates a Special Inspector General to oversee all U.S. security assistance to Ukraine and to thoroughly investigate any instance of waste, fraud, abuse, corruption, or diversion of weapons.
- Provides the IG with direct hire authority to rapidly expand the number of auditors reviewing Ukraine security assistance.
- Requires GAO to assess DoD's end use monitoring programs and provide recommendations to Congress on ways to strengthen them.

Forcing the DoD to Pass an Audit

- Requires all DoD agencies and components to pass a full audit by the end of 2028.
- Cuts 1.5 percent of funding for any DoD agency or component that fails to be subject to an audit and returns the money to the Treasury for deficit reduction.
- Requires the Secretary of Defense to develop a set of metrics that measure progress made by the military departments toward audit remediation goals.

Requires the Release of Unidentified Anomalous Phenomena (UAP) Records

- Establishes a collection of UAP government records at the National Archives and makes them available to the public.
- Requires ALL government agencies to retrieve, review, and turn over to the National Archives UAP records in their possession.
- Congressional Leadership and the Committees on Oversight & Accountability, Armed Services, and Intelligence must be informed of any records not made public and the reasons for postponing their disclosure.

Cracking Down on Contractor Waste

- Cuts over \$5.5 billion in weapons programs that have not met development milestones or are experiencing excessive cost growth.
- Limits spending on new tanker aircraft until the Air Force can validate requirements and certify that the refueling system works.
- Improves the ability of the DoD to establish fair and reasonable prices for contracts.
- Requires regular reports to Congress when contractors fail to provide DoD pricing data.
- Directs the Inspector General to provide data to Congress on contractor cost, price, and profit data.

Enhancing Congressional Oversight of DoD Programs

- Fully funds DoD Office of Inspector General.
- Reins in DoD's Cost Assessment and Program Evaluation Office by mandating alternative analysis of its findings and quarterly Congressional briefings.
- Limits funds for the Secretary of the Navy until he submits a 30 year shipbuilding plan that meets statutory requirements.
- Requires the Navy to implement models and metrics to track the readiness of major weapons systems.
- Requires DoD to develop validated propulsion, power, cooling requirements and conduct cost benefit and technical risk analysis for the F-35.
- Requires DoD to submit an integrated master schedule and provide monthly briefings to Congress on the progress of the Sentinel program.
- Requires GAO to conduct a comprehensive review of DoD's use of Other Transaction Authorities to ensure it meets Congressional intent for the program.



INNOVATION

The FY24 NDAA is focused on rapidly deploying innovative new technologies our warfighters need to prevail on future battlefields.

Equipping the Warfighter

- Allows the Secretary of a military department to speed up the delivery of technology or capability to address an urgent or emergent threat.
- Creates the Principal Transition Advisor in each military service to help facilitate the transition of technologies from industry and academia into capabilities and technologies for the warfighters.
- Establishes the Office of Strategic Capital and a pilot program to give loans for specific emerging technologies that are foundational to technologies the warfighter will need.
- Allows combatant commanders to request emergency, rapid contracting authorities during contingency operations or for defending against or recovery from a cyber, nuclear, biological, chemical, or radiological attack.
- Authorizes commercial integration cell plans within certain combatant commands to promote public-private partnerships and rapidly deliver innovative capabilities.
- Sets up a pilot program to leverage AI towards optimized airborne refueling operations in the Indo-Pacific theater.

Commercial Technology Capabilities

- Codifies the Defense Innovation Unit (DIU) as a Principal Staff Assistant to the Secretary of Defense to scale its ability to bring private sector innovation into the Department.
- Creates an Anything-As-A-Service pilot program to promote better business practices at the Department of Defense through consumption-based solutions.
- Creates a demonstration and prototyping pilot program to advance international product support capabilities in a contested logistics environment.
- Requires the Secretary of Defense to create at least three new commercial solutions openings each year.
- Extension and improvement of the pilot program to incentivize DoD contracting with employee-owned businesses.

Technology Transition

- Streamlines Other Transaction Authority to improve delivery of prototypes.
- Creates a technology transition pilot in the Air Force to commercialize technologies more easily.
- Makes changes to the Rapid Innovation Program to better assist small businesses in commercializing promising technology.

Strengthening Research Partnerships

- Improves partnership intermediary agreements to allow DoD labs to transfer technologies from academia or industry into DoD labs.
- Authorizes contributions to NATO's Defense Innovation Accelerator for the North Atlantic (DIANA) – a technology incubator designed to facilitate the acquisition of emerging technologies more rapidly.
- Establishes pilot programs to use innovative intellectual property strategies to acquire necessary technical data rights for the operations and management of that system.
- Requires DoD develop a strategy to expand collaboration with academia to strengthen domestic research and engineering in critical minerals.



INNOVATION

Research Security

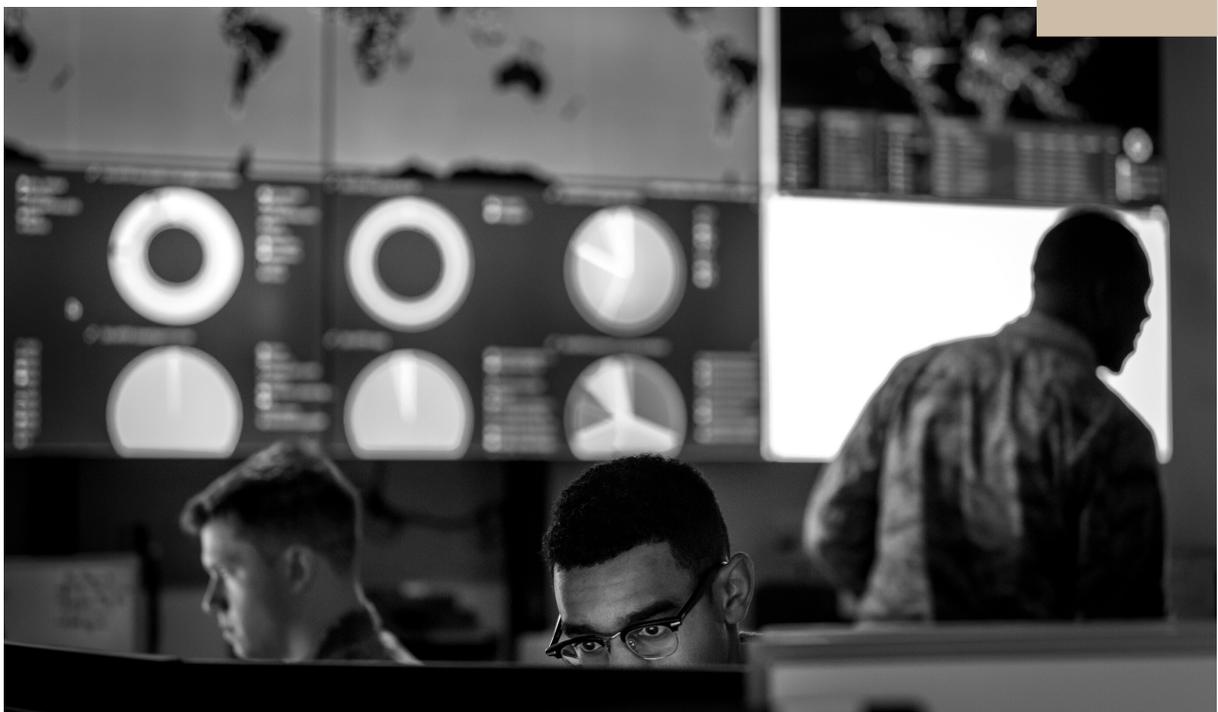
- Tasks the DoD Inspector General to evaluate the DoD's implementation of research security measures from this and previous NDAA's, the CHIPS Act, and National Security Presidential Memorandum-33.
- Establishes DoD metrics to measure research security initiatives.
- Closes loopholes that enable DoD funds to go to universities operating CCP fronts like Confucius Institutes.
- Prohibits DoD from contracting with EcoHealth Alliance for any research in China.
- Prohibits DoD from working with the Wuhan Institute of Virology.

Emerging Technologies

- Establishes a pilot program to identify near term strategic, operational, and tactical challenges facing the warfighter that quantum and quantum hybrid computing methods could solve.
- Creates a quantum information science fellowship and a public-private talent exchange program.
- Requires the DoD to create and implement a strategy to deploy private 5G open Radio Access Network (ORAN) architecture.

Enhancing the Cybersecurity Workforce

- Increases the number of DoD Digital Service Academy scholarships available per year to recruit more cyber experts into the DoD and intelligence community workforce.
- Authorizes the Army to establish a civilian cybersecurity reserve to assist U.S. Cyber Command.
- Requires the Secretary of Defense to ensure that military servicemembers assigned to U.S. Cyber Command are properly trained.
- Gives the Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency (DARPA) expanded tools to attract and retain experts.



COUNTERING OTHER ADVERSARIES

The FY24 NDAA remains focused on countering threats to our national security from state sponsors of terror, foreign terrorist organizations, and other adversaries.

Afghanistan and the Taliban

- Requires the public disclosure of all unclassified Afghanistan war records by the DoD.
- Prohibits funds to transport currency or any item of value to the Taliban or the Islamic Emirate of Afghanistan.
- Prohibits DoD from providing any funds or support to the Taliban or any Taliban affiliate.

Iran

- Prohibits DoD from making any funds available, directly or indirectly, to the Iranian government, Iranian government-controlled entities or individuals.
- Prohibits DoD from making any funds available, directly or indirectly, to the Badr Organization.
- Requires DoD to expedite the hardening of U.S. bases against attacks from Iran and its terrorist proxies.
- Requires DoD to brief Congress on Iran's uranium enrichment progress and recommendations for actions the United States may take to ensure that Iran does not acquire a nuclear weapon.
- Requires DoD to assess the threat posed by Iranian space and drone capabilities and its sale of illegal narcotics.

Foreign Terrorist Organizations

- Extends the prohibition on moving terrorists housed at Guantanamo Bay to prisons in the United States.
- Extends the prohibition on the release of any terrorists housed at Guantanamo Bay to Afghanistan or any country that is a state sponsor of terrorism.
- Extends the authority and fully funds DoD activities and partner support to fight ISIS in Iraq and Syria.
- Designates an existing official to lead interagency efforts to coordinate the prosecution of detained ISIS members.

North Korea

- Fully funds U.S. Forces Korea and military construction projects in South Korea.
- Reaffirms U.S. support for the defense of South Korea.
- Fully funds military exercises with South Korean Armed Forces.
- Requires the Missile Defense Agency to reassess its posture in light of North Korea's development of a solid rocket fueled ICBM.
- Expands existing annual assessments of military capabilities and threats posed by the North Korean regime.

Russia

- Requires the Secretary of Defense to take into account whether a NATO country is spending at least 2% of its GDP on defense before making decisions regarding U.S. military basing and exercises.
- Fully funds the Baltic Security Initiative to strengthen the defensive capability and interoperability of the Baltic States.
- Prohibits the DoD from contracting with entities that have fossil fuel operations in Russia or with the Russian energy sector.
- Prohibits DoD from sourcing operational energy from Russia or any entity controlled by Russia.
- Removes outdated policy limitations preventing missile defenses from being oriented against Russian threats to U.S. forces stationed in NATO countries.
- Requires DoD to report to Congress on changes to operational plans to counter Russia in Europe.
- Requires DoD to reassess nuclear posture in light of Russia's abandonment of the New Start Treaty.
- Requires DoD to develop a strategy to combat Russian aid to China's nuclear weapons program.
- Requires DoD to assess and inform Congress on the extent to which Russia has assisted Iran in the development of nuclear, chemical, biological, and ballistic weapons in contravention of international sanctions.

STRENGTHENING STRATEGIC DETERRENCE, MISSILE DEFENSE, & HYPERSONIC CAPABILITIES

The FY24 NDAA strengthens our nuclear posture, improves our missile defense, and accelerates delivery of hypersonic technology to deter the rapidly expanding CCP and Russian nuclear and hypersonic arsenals.

Nuclear Deterrence

- Fully funds the modernization of our nuclear triad.
- Establishes the nuclear Sea-Launched Cruise Missile (SLCM-N) as an official program of record, rejecting the Biden Administration's request to cancel the program.
- Prohibits the DoD from reducing the number of Intercontinental Ballistic Missiles below 400 or reducing the responsiveness or alert status of the arsenal.
- Limits the ability of the Biden Administration to retire certain nuclear weapons or nuclear capable B-1 bombers.
- Authorizes a new variant of the B61 nuclear gravity bomb to address hard and deeply buried targets.
- Invests additional resources in production facilities for nuclear components necessary to reconstitute the nation's ability to produce new nuclear weapons.
- Realigns over \$100 million in funding authorized for nonessential activities at the National Nuclear Security Administration to support core nuclear weapons programs.
- Requires DoD to notify Congress of any instance of nuclear cooperation between Russia and China, following reports of Russia's delivery of highly enriched uranium to China.
- Prohibits the administration from sharing information on our nuclear forces with Russia unless Russia resumes sharing the same information with the United States.

Missile Defense

- Removes outdated policy limitations preventing missile defenses from being oriented against threats to the homeland from near-peer adversaries such as China.
- Accelerates development of an East Coast missile defense site.
- Provides over \$600 million to address missile defense priorities left unfunded in the Biden budget.
- Accelerates the deployment of advanced radars to track missiles, high-altitude balloons, and other CCP threats to our homeland.

Hypersonic Capabilities

- Requires DoD to develop new additional aerial testing corridors to address shortfalls in hypersonic testing capacity.
- Provides an additional \$225 million to accelerate the Glide Phase Interceptor program to defend against hypersonic threats and requires an initial capability to be fielded by 2029.



HOUSE ARMED SERVICES
COMMITTEE

